than to take one who has never had those advantages. [Applause.] I believe in the col-leges: I believe in high education; but I do not believe in scattering your fire before you

are in the face of the enemy.

When you begin to practise the profession of a newspaper man, then is the best time to begin to learn it; but while you are in college with the daily series of professors and all the appliances of study that belong to the college, make the best of them and pursue vigorously those studies that give accuracy in learning. and that give fidelity and accuracy in recitation. The great end of education, President Walker used to say, is to be able to tell what you know: and he used to say, too, that some right men carried it so far that they were able to tell a great deal they did not know. [Laughter and applause]

There is no question that accuracy, the faculty of seeing a thing as it is, of knowing. for instance, that it is two and one-quarter and not two and three-eighths, and saying so that is one of the first and most precious ends of a good education. Next to that, I would put the ability to know how and where most promptly to look for what you don't know, and what you want to know. Thirdly, I would put Walker's great object, being able to tell what you know, and to tell it accurately, precisely, without exaggeration, without preju dice, the fact just as it is, whether it be a report of a baseball game, or of a sermon, or of a lecture on electricity, whatever it may be, to get the thing exactly as it is. The man who can do that, is a very well educated man. In addition come the qualities of per

sonal talent and genius. Now, genius is a great factor. When we think of such a geniu as the one I have just mentioned, the late Mr. Greeley, why, our minds may well be filled with admiration. I do not suppose more than one ortwo gentlemen here ever knew Mr. Greeley personally: but he was a man of immense ability, of instincts of extraordinary correctness in many respects, and of the power of expression, of telling what he knew, in a delightfully picturesque, humorous way which not merely instructed the hearer and reader. but gave him a sense of delight and satisfaction from the mere art that was applied in the telling. He had had no great advantages of eduestion. He had to pick up his education as he went along, reading in the winter evenings by the firelight, and never wasting a chance of learning something. But he lacked one of the most precious faculties, which is another great object of the college education to cultivate and bring out, and that is what we will call the critical faculty, the judgment which, when a proposition is stated to you or a fact is reported, looks at it calmly and says. "That is true." or else. That is false"; the judgment, the instinct, the developed and cultivated instinct which knows the truth when it is presented and detects error when it comes masquerading before you without the necessity of any long examination to ascertain whether it is truth or error. This great man of whom I am speak ing, this great and brilliant journalist, one of greatest we have produced, was deficient in that faculty, so that sometimes he was misaken. We are all of us mistaken occasionally, I dare say, but perhaps his mistakes were more conspicuous because of his great power in writing, and his rare genius. Now, as for the preliminary studies of the

journalist apart from the ancient languages. shose importance. I think, cannot be overestimated; and the reason why this importance, in my judgment, is so great, is that they ite at the foundation of our own language. man who does not know the three or four of those old languages, or at least two of them-if he knows three, if he knows the old Teutonic all the better-the man who has not that knowledge, does not really know the English language, and does not command its wonderful resources, all the subtlettes and abilities of expression which are in it. Certainly, without Greek and Latin no man knows English; and without Teutonic no man's knowldge of English is perfect.

The first thing that the man who is looking forward to this profession in which the use of the English language is the main thing, since it is the instrument that he must apply continually for the expression of ideas and for the dissemination of knowledge, is to know this language thoroughly, and that is the very corner stone of the education that a journalist should look forward to and should labor after and should neglect no opportunity of improving himself in

After a knowledge of the English language comes, of course, in regular order, the practice, the cultivation of the ability to use it. the development of that art which in its latest form we call style, and which distinguishes one writer from another. This style is something of such evanescent, intangible nature that it is difficult to tell in what it consists. I suppose it is in the combination of imagination and humor, with the entire command of the wordresources of the language, all applied together in the construction of sentences. I suppose that is what makes style. It is a very precious gift, but it is not a gift that can always be acquired by practice or by study.

It may be added that certainly in its highest perfection it can never be acquired by practice. I do not believe, for instance, that everybody who should endeavor to acquire such a style as the late Dr. Channing possessed. could succeed in doing so. He was a famous writer fifty years ago in Boston, and his style is of the most beautiful and remarkable character. As a specimen of it, let me suggest to you his essay on Napoleon Bonaparte. perhaps the very best of the critical analysis of Napoleon that succeeded to the period of Napoleon worship, which had run all over the Channing's style was sweet, pure. nd delightful, without having those surprises, those extraordinary felicities that mark the styles of some writers. It was perfeetly simple, translucent throughout, without effort, never leaving you in any doubt as to the idea; and you closed the book with the feeling that you had fallen in with the most sympathetic mind, whose instructions you might sometimes accept or sometimes reject. but whom you could not regard without entire

respect and admiration. Another example of a very beautiful and admirable style which is well worth study, is that of Nathaniel Hawthorne. In his writings we are charmed with the new serse and meaning that he seems to give to familiar words. It is like reading a new language to take a chapter of Hawthorne; yet it is perfeetly lovely, because with all its suggestiveness it is perfectly clear; and when you have

done with it you wish you could do it yourself. The next thing that I would dwell upon would be the knowledge of politics, and especially of American politics. This is a very hard subject. (Laughter and applause.) Its history s difficult. If you go back to the foundation of the republic, you find it was extremely complicated even then; and it requires very careful study and a very elevated impartiality to make your analysis at all satisfactory to your-

self as you go through the work. Still, it is indispensable to a man who means

to fill an important place in journalism, and all who begin upon it certainly have that intention. No young man goes into any profession without a good degree of ambition; no young man can carry his ambition very far in ournalism-I mean, in general, universal ournalism, not in special; no man can carry his ambition very far who does not know polities, and in order to know politics there must be in the man some natural disposition for politics. I have often been appealed to by friends, who said: "Can't you take this young man and give him employ-Then I will watch that is that he takes up in the morning. takes up the morning. If of lights and scenery, and characters; he is a very important functionary, and it takes up the massager and turns to the high literary treasure, a machinestorehouse of requires a great deal of knowledge, a great

political part of the paper, and is interested in that, why that is a good symptom of his intel-lectual tendencies: but if, instead of that, he takes up a magazine and sits down to read a love story, why you cannot make a newspaper man out of him. (Laughter and applause.)

And yet he may make a very good writer of love stories; and as that is a sort of merchandise which seems to be always in demand, and to bring pretty fair prices, why, if you have a talent in that direction, go ahead. You may make a good, living I have no doubt; but you will not play any momentous part upon the stage of public affairs, and that is the sphere of activity which the generous-hearted and courageous youth looks forward to.

In order to be of importance in the affairs of this world in the newspaper profession, you must be a politician, and you must know not merely the theories and doctrines of parties. not merely the recondite part of politics, but you must know practical politics, the history. the men, the individuals, their ideas, their purposes, and their deeds; know them if you an as they really are, not as the blind and the prejudiced may imagine them to be. Now, Mr. Greeley is my great exemplar in

journalism. He thought 'a newspaper man was of little use who did not know just the number of votes in every township in the State of New York, and in every voting precinct, and who could not tell whother the returns from the Second district of Pound Ridge, in Westchester county, were correctly reported or not without sending to the place to find out how many votes had really been cast. That was one of his great points of distinction and success: but I would not advise you to labor after that sort of knowledge unless you have inherited a natural talent for it. But you should understand and appreciate the theory of the American Government, you should know where this republic began, where it came from, and where it belongs in the history of mankind, and what part it is destined to play in the vast drama of human existence. That is the sort of politics that must appeal to any intelligent man and that will surely test his utmost powers. And while we are on this point, we may say in passing that an American who thinks another country is better than this should not go into journalism. [Applause.] You must be for the Stars and Stripes every time, or the people of this country won't be for you [applause], and you won't sell enough papers to pay your expenses. [Laughter]

In order to understand the theory of the American Government, the most serious, calm. persistent study should be given to the Constitution of the United States. I don't mean learning it by heart, committing it to memory. What you want is to understand it, to know the principles at the bottom of it; to feel the impulse of it: to feel the heart-beat that thrills through the whole American people. That is the vitality that is worth knowing; that is the sort of politics that excels all the mysteries of ward elections, and lifts you up into a view where you can see the clear skies, the unknown expanse of the future. [Applause.] Besides the Constitution of the United States it is well to be acquainted with the Constitutions of all the States. All these Constitutions are more or less modelled upon the central Constitution: but there are differences, and those differences a man ought to know. The citizen of New York ought to understand the Constitution of New York and for himself get at the reason for this and that provision. for instance, the great question which has occupied the people of New York so long, the question of an elective judiciary or of a judiciary appointed by the Governor; which is better, which is right? That is better and that is right, evidently, which gives better Judges and which produces a more equable, steady, consistent, and just administration of law. Well, now, the young man who sets to work and studies out that question has accomplished a great deal; he has got a light in his mind that will go with him a great way, and that will help out his judgment in other things. Supposing that he is conducting a newspaper, and is responsible to the people for conducting it in an instructive and useful manner, and for having it such that when he says a thing is so the people will know that it is so: the man who knows the Constitution of the States, of his own State, and of all the principal States, as well as the Constitution of the United States, is well fitted for conducting a newspaper, or even for administering a Government.

The modern newspaper, however, is not confined to any neighborhood or to any country. You have got to look beyond your own land; you have got to study the history of every European country. You must know, first of all, the history of England. We came from England: the American Constitution is rooted in English principles and in English history. You want to know where it started from. You ant to go into the g was first sown and watch the growth of this great product of wisdom and beneficence which we call the American Constitution. You see, the course of preparatory study is pretty large; and it is not very easy; it must be carried on in earnest. It is not a matter of fancy or of play. And so not merely with the history of England, but with the history of all of Europe, of every great and every little country. The course of human history offers a safe guide for human action, and especially for political action. The history of France is a chapter that is worthy of the utmost attention that can be given to it. Why have such and such results been produced? What is there from which this and that effect has proceeded? These are the sort of questions that careful study can bring an answer to; and without

careful study you will never get the answer. But I do not propose all these things as a course of preparatory study for a young man. You cannot learn everything in a day. It is as much as many men can do to learn a few things in the lapse of a long life; but at least try to learn something solid, to add to your stock of efficacious knowledge, to add to your understanding of principles and to feel that as little effort as possible has been wasted and as little time as possible flung

The next point to be attended to is this: What books ought you to read? There are some books that are indispensable, a few books. Almost all books have their use, ever the silly ones, and an omnivorous reader, if he reads intelligently, need never feel that his time is wasted even when he bestows it on the flimsiest trush that is printed; but there are some books that are absolutely indispensable to the kind of education that we are contemplating, and to the profession that we are considering; and of all these the most indispensable, the most useful, the one whose knowledge is most effective, is the Bible. There is no book from which more valuable lessons can be learned. I am considering it now not as a religious book, but as a manual of utility, of professional preparation, and professional use for a journalist There is perhaps no book whose style is more suggestive and more instructive, from which you learn more directly that sublime simblicity which never exaggerates, which recounts the greatest event with solemnity, of course, but without sentimentality or affectation, none which you open with such confidence and lay down with such reverence; there is no book like the Bible. [Applause When you get into a controversy and want exactly the right answer, when you are looking for an expression, what is there that closes a dispute like a verse from the lible? What is it that sets up the right principle for you, which pleads for a policy, for a cause, so much as the right passage of Hely Scripture?

Applause. Then, everybody who is going to practice the newspaper profession ought to know Shakespeare. He is the chief master of English speech. He is the head of English literature. Considered as a writer, considered as a poet, considered as a philosopher, I do no know another who can be named with him. He is not merely a constructor of plays that are powerful and impressive when they are month or so and see what it shown upon the stage, with all the auxiliaries of lights, and scenery, and characters; he is a wisdom, the great glory of the literature of our language; and, if you don't know him, know-ing the language may not be of much avail after all. Perhaps that is an exaggeration, and I take it back; but it is an object to know Shakespeare: It is indispensable to a jour-

nalist. Then there is another English author who ought not to be neglected by any young man who means to succeed in this profession. I mean John Milton, and I invite your attention to that immortal essay of his too little known in our day, the Speech for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing. It is a treasury of the highest wisdom, of the noblest sentiments, and of the greatest instruction; study that, and you will get at once the philosophy of English liberty and the highest doctrine that has ever been promulgated, to my knowledge, with regard to the freedom

of the press. When I advise you to make yourselves familfar with these glories of English literature. I do not say that these writers ought to be taken as models. Do not take any model. Every man has his own natural style, and the thing to do is to develop it into simplicity and clearness. Do not, for instance, labor after such a style as Matthew Arnold's-one of the most beautiful styles that has ever been seen in any literature. It is no use to try to get anothe man's style, or to imitate the wit or the mannerisms of another writer. The late Mr. Carlyle, for example, did. in my judgment, a con-siderable mischief in his day because he led everybody to write after the style of his French Revolution, and it became pretty tedious. They got over it after a time, however But it was not a good thing. Let every man write in his own style, taking care only not to be led into any affectation, but to be perfectly clear, perfectly simple, or, in other to follow the honored and noble traditions of Inion College. [Applause.]

That is all that it seems to me necessary to say with regard to the studies and the education of the journalist. Now, let us turn to the practice of this profession. One of the parts of the newspaper profession which employs the greatest number of men, and I may also say the greatest amount of talent, is the business of reporting. In a large newspaper office, as in the Trilinne in New York, for example, where there may be one hundred men who are attached to the paper as writers, as correspondents, as reporters, and to the strictly editorial depart. ment, out of this one hundred, sixty or seventy will be reporters, that is, men who are sent out when any event of interest occurs, when a bank breaks, when a great fire takes place, when there is an earthquake, to inquire into he facts and collect information, and to put that information into form so that it can be printed the next day. That is one of the most important branches of the profession. and it is paid very liberally. I am glad to say, For instance, I know many reporters who earn \$10 or \$15 a day and some who earn more. They have constant employment, and their labor is entirely agreeable to themselves. That is one of the first things, when a young man comes for employment and you take him on and give him a chance, that he is set to do. There, you see, all this culture that we have been considering is at once brought into action. He must learn accurately the facts, and he must state them exactly as they are; and if he can state them with a little degree of life, a little approach to eloquence, or a little humor in his style, why, his report will be perfect. It must be accurate; it must be free from affectation; it must be well set forth, so that there shall not be any doubt as to any part or detail of it; and then if it is enlivened with imagination or with feeling, or with humor, why, you have got a literary produet that no one need be ashamed of. Thus we see this department of the newspaper is really a high art, and it may be carried to extraordinary degree of perfection. At the same time, the cultivated man is not in every case the best reporter. One of the best I ever knew was a man who could not spell four words correctly to save his life, and his verb did not always agree with the subject in per-son and number: but he always got the fact so exactly, and he saw the picturesque, the interesting, and important aspect of it so vividly, that it was worth another man's while, who possessed the knowledge of grammar and spelling, to go over the report and write it out. Now, that was a man who had genius; he had a talent the most indubitable, and he got handsomely paid in spite of his lack of grammar, because after his work had been done over by a scholar it was really beautiful. But any man who is sincere and earnest, and not always thinking about himself, can learn to be a good reporter. He can learn to ascertain the truth; he can acquire the habit of seeing. When he looks at a fire, what is the most important thing about that fire? Here, let us any longer. He devotes himself to the intelhouses burning: which is the greatest? whose store is that which is burning? and who has met with the greatest loss? Has any individual perished in the conflagration? Are there any very interesting circumstances about the fire? How did it occur Was it like Chicago, where a cow kloked over a spirit lamp and burned up the city? these things the reporter has to judge about. He is the eye of the paper, and he is there to see which is the vital fact in the story, and to

produce it, tell it, write it out. Next to the reporter, a very important functionary in the newspaper is the man who reads the other newspapers and makes extracts from them. Mr. Greeley used to think that it was enough to make a good paper if he had an able man to read the exchanges provided he himself was there to add up the returns of the elections, (Laughter.) The man who reads the exchanges is a very important man; and, let me say, too, he is a pretty highly paid man. He has to read, we will say, three thousand papers regularly. All the newspapers in the country come into the office, and he does not do anything else. He sits at his desk all day, and a pile of newspapers, or say a cord of newspapers, is laid be fore him every morning: he starts to work and turns them over and over to see what is in them. He has to know what it is that should be taken from them and put into his paper. What is the interesting story? It requires judgment to know this; it requires knowledge and experience as well as talent. It also requires a sense of humor, because there are a great many things that are really important that may not seem so at the first glance, and the newspaper reader has got to udge about that. He must always be on hand and spend a great many hours at his desk; and e is pretty tired when he gets through with his day's task. It is a hard duty, but he has lots of amusement, and, as I said, he is very well paid. So he is happy.

Next to the exchange reader in the newspaper organization, comes the man whose duty it is to receive manuscripts and exthem and prepare them for the press, to edit them, correct them; where the writer has made a little slip of rhetoric, to put the right word in or the right turn the phrase; to clarify it all: to make the sentences clean. That is a hard job in the writing of a great many persons. They interject; they put sub-sentences in parentheses, They do not begin and say the thing in its exact order, taking first the man and then what he did, and where he went; but they mix it up and complicate it. The editor who examines the manuscripts has got to go through all these things and straighten them out and dis entangle the facts that the writer has twisted up; and then he must correct the punctuation, mark the paragraphs where one idea is finished and a new idea He also receives the correspondbegins. ence. Letters from all over the world go into his hands. You will get a letter from Madagascar perhaps. Ought it to be published? There is a lot of news in it, perhaps, that is of no interest in New York or in Schenostady. He has got to determine whether it is worth while to put that in or to leave it out, although you may have to pay for it and not use it Masses of matter are paid for in a large newspaper office that are never used. So, you

deal of judgment, a great deal of literary cul-tivation to be able to fill that position.

Then finally you come to the editor-in-chief, and he is always a man who gets into his place by a natural process of selection. He comes there because he can do the work, and I have known some young men who had no idea that they would ever have control of a newspaper, who have risen to that place, and who have filled it with wisdom and success and force. Yet at the bottom of it all. It is always a question of character, as well as of talent. A fellow that is practising arts of deception may last a little while, but he cannot last long. The man who stays is the man who has the staying power; and the staying power is not mereintellectual, it is moral. It is in the character, and people believe in him, because they are sure he does not mean to say anything that is not so. Now, every one who has written or talked

about newspapers, has made a great account of

the matter of news, and in these remarks that

it has been my opportunity to make. I have

not said anything yet on that subject. News

is undoubtedly a great thing in a newspaper

A newspaper without news is no newspaper.

[Laughter.] The main function of a news

paper is to give the news, and tell you what has happened in the world, what events have occurred of all sorts, political, scientific, and nonsensical. By the way, one person that have not mentioned is the scientific man. That is also a place that has to be filled by special A scientific man, one who knows electricity and chemistry; one who Edison, and who can tell what is going on in the scientific world where so many men of genius are incessantly at work bringing ou and developing new things. There must be a man of that sort on a newspaper. That is a department of news of supreme consequence But the business of collecting news, which has always been regarded as of prime importance, is rather declining into a second place. It is a necessity, and it is very costly, to collect and to bring here to Schenectady, for instance for printing to-morrow morning, the news of whole world, from England, from Germany, from Russia, from France, from Africa. from South America, from the Pacific, so that it may be presented to the reader who takes up the paper to-morrow, and he may have a panorams of all the events of the preceding day. What a wonder, what a marvel it is that here for one or two cents you buy a history of the entire globe of the day before! It is something that is miraculous, really, when you consider it. All brought here to Schenectady and printed! All brought here by electricity by means of the telegraph! So that the man who has knowledge enough to read, can tell what was done in France yesterday, or in Turkey, or in Persia. That is

wonderful thing. But the very necessity of bringing all this matter together, and the immense expense attendant upon it, have led to the formation of associations among newspapers and to the organization of agencies. I won't undertake to say now how much the expense is, because I do not remember it with absolute certainty, but it is an enormous sum. say perhaps three to five thousand dollars a day; but when it is divided among the four or five or six thousand newspapers in the United States, first divided among all the great cities and then among the cities of the second class. which pay less, and so on until finally it is distributed all around, why, it costs each individual newspaper very little; and the system which is most perfectly organized is the establishment in Chicago and New York. known as the United Press. It supplies the news of the whole world, so that the individual editor sitting at his desk has only to look after the news of his own locality. When he has got that, he gets from the United Press the news of all the rest of the world, and, putting them together, his report of the day's history of the globe is complete. That is an institution which has revolutionized and is revolutionizing the operations of the profession, so that instead of the struggle to hunt after the news. to appreciate the importance of events that people generally do not see, and to report them so that you may have in your journal something that the others have not got, that struggle is mainly obviated by this organization of the United Press. The news of the entire world s brought to you, and the editor, the newspaper, is put back into the position which the thinker occupied before this supreme attention to news was regarded as indispensable The editors and writers of the newspapers are now emancipated from all that drudgery. and have become intellectual beings again. The work of news getting is performed of the United Press, and the individual editor here in Schenectady, or in Chicago, or New Orleans has no anxiety on that subject

this great and wide-reaching agency ectual part of his business and that on to a greater degree of perfection than he has ever been able to do it with before. That I think, is a revolution that is going to make a great change in the profession of newspaper making, raising it to a higher dignity than it has ever occupied. I look forward to the effects of this revolution with the greatest hope and confidence, and I think you young gentlemen who have not yet embarked in the profession may be congratulated on being

able to come into it under such auspicious Gentlemen. I am greatly indebted to you for our kind attention, and I bid you farewell! Applause.

Bereliets in the North Atlantic.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.-Reports of the existence of derelicts along the North Atlantic coast continue to come in to the Hydographic Office of the Navy Department. When the dynamite ruiser Vosuvius left New York little more than a week ago to destroy abandoned vessely near the Jersey shore, the office had received information that there were twenty impedi ments to navigation from Maine to Florida. and the Vesuvius was directed to destroy fourteen of these. Since that time several more have been located, and it is likely that a naval vessel will be a-signed to the duty of removing some of them. Nearly all these wrecks were caused by the two hurricanes in the latter part of August, and last Friday's storm will increase the humber. The Hydrographic Office is now arranging a chart showing the location of all deciders that have not been destroyed. Many vessels are adrift or sunk in the North Atlantic outside the maritime jurisdiction of the United States. Several of these are directly in the path of the ocean liners. Capt. Olsen of the Norwegian bark histo reported two of these. and the Vesuvius was directed to destroy

Union Pacific Shops to Increase Their Working Time.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 15.-Manager Dickinson of the Union Pacific late last night handed to Superintendent of Motive Power McConnell an order to start the shops' forces of the entire system at work for six days per week, eight hours per day, on Monday morning. During the greater part of the summer the men have been working but five days of seven bours such The order affects over lifteen hundred monin the Omaha shops of the commany, and mearly five thousand on the entire system. The rate of has win remain the same per hour increasing the pay roll of the commany by \$75,000 a month. This action was taken, so Mr. Lickinson says, to get the rolling stock of the commany in shape for the coming of winter. In a brief talk about the wages Mr. Dickinson said the appointing of receivers operated as an aborgation of all existing continues as to wage schedules, but no reduction in pay was contemplated, and none would be made.

Arrested for Abduction

Tillie Young, 25 years old, of 240 East 121st treet, was arrested last night by Agent Mulligan of the Gerry society and locked up in the ast Thirtieth street station, charged with abducting Maud Brown, the fourteen-year-old

daughter of John Brown, the fourteen-year-old daughter of John Brown, a car cleaner on the Third avenue elevated road, living at 251 Fast 125th street.

On Monday night the Brown girl went to see Mrs. Young at the latter's flat. The woman suggested that they go dewn town for a ride on the elevated road. They went to a house of ill-fame, kept by liose McCarthy, in Wooster street.

fame kept by liose McCartor. In fame kept by liose McCartor. There the girl was left. The next morning the keeper of the house sent word to Policeman (ilhooley of the Mercer street station that she wanted the girl taken awar. It is a crime to harbor a girl of fourteen in such a place. The arrest of the young woman followed.

IN THE KAISER'S REALM.

SUPPLIES THE REICHSTAG IS EX-PECIED TO FOTE IN NOVEMBER.

ome of the Emperor's Plans for Social Reforms Will Be Considered Later Germany Undlemayed by the Tonion Feres-Count Tange Regarded as Hostile to German Influence-Socialists Mistrust Their Leaders Who Have Good Incomes,

Copyright, 1898, by the United Press. Bentin, Oct. 15. - Semi-official newspapers say that the complete financial proposals of the Government will be laid before the Reichstag when the Deputies reassemble on Nov 20. It is said these proposals will command the majority obtained for the Army bill. After passing them the Deputies will consider several social reforms which the Emperor has long had at heart.

This confidence in future successes is really entertained in Government circles, although every week brings an increase of power to the Agrarians, Ciericals, and Radicals who form the opposition. The associations of tobacco manufacturers, wine growers, and wine merchants are holding meeting after meeting to protest against the impending taxes, and are subscribing funds to sustain the popular ferment against the Government, Conservative organs like the Kreuzzeitung proclaim the fall of Chancellor von Caprivi to be inevitable, while the National Liberal dailles admit that the fate of the taxation bills is doubtful. The strength of the Government ultimately will rest only on the impossibility of the opposition agreeing on any financial policy. The Army bill having become law, the Deputies must find the supplies, and it is difficult to say where the revenue can be found unless at the sources suggested in Dr. Miquel's scheme.

No alternative plan has been even hinted. and it will baffle the Opposition leaders to conceive anything equally discriminating or popueffective. The chances, therefore, are that, after a protracted struggle, with minor concessions here and there, the Government will carry the financial measures substantially

The Emperor and Empress passed last week at the shooting lodge. Hubertusstock, about two hours by train from Berlin.

Gen. von Kaltenborn-Stachau, War Minister Dr. Bosse, Minister of Public Worship, and Dr. Miquel have gone to see the Emperor: but neither the Chancellor nor the Foreign Minister, Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, has been summoned. The inference is that foreign affairs are quiet.

The outburst of French Chauvanism has been ignored here as empty noise. The Government, undoubtedly, has information which enables it to treat the Toulon fetes with contemptuous indifference. The Foreign Office maintains silence as to the reported renewal of the contents between France and Russia. The conviction, in the highest quarters here, is that Itussia prefers to revive closer relations with Germany rather than to risk an alliance with France, whether the commercial convention now in hand be signed or not.

The negotiations for the convention are proceeding smoothly, but are likely to last until milwinter. The prospects of a political rapprochement with Russia are regarded now as better than for many years.

The Emperor will attend a banquet to be held at the Kaiserhof Hotel on Oct. 27, to celebrate the anniversary of the capitulation of Metz. The is expected to make an important speech on European polities.

Chancellor von Capriyi has returned from Carisbad, where he has recruited his health for several weeks. He and all the Prussian and imperial Ministers will attend the banquet.

As the Germans here are directly interested. maintains silence as to the reported renewal

"I can't do that," said the chopper. Ten men raced down to the ticket seller and de-manded their money back. The ticket seller smiled. The angrier the men became the

for several weeks. He and all the Prussian and imperial Ministers will attend the banquet.

As the Germans here are directly interested in the ascendancy of the German party in Austria. Count Taaffe's electoral reform bill absorbs public attention. Not a voice has been raised in Prussia for the mensure except among the Socialists. Taaffe has never been a trustwoithy friend of the Austria-German alliance, and has been distrusted by both Bismarck and Caprixt. His suffrage bill is regarded as aiming a fatal blow at German intunce in Austria. Its intent is said to be the subjection of the German population to Slav masses. The bill has not a chance of coming to a final vote during the present session of the Heichsrath. Meanwhile the German Liberal Deputies in Vienna can force an early dissolution by coalescing with the existing opposition, for instance, the Young Czechs, or can take time to prepare a measure extending the franchise on lines safeguarding the German party against loss of power.

It is proposed to convene a national conference of Austria-German delegates, who will decide upon a course of action. The Fronk-jurier Zennag and other Radical dailies in Germany are keenly excited over Taaffe's policy. They urge the German-Austrians to reflect caimly before acting against proposals to extend the suffrage, and recommend, rather, an effort to modify Taaffe's project.

Gen. Kirchhof, who tried to shoot Dr. Harich of the Berlin Tagellar, will be tried behind closed doors by ten Generals. The newspapers express the public dissortent with the succial privileges granted, now a sever under the law, to military offenders, not even excepting those guilty of murderous assaults on civilians. Nevertheless, Kirchhof's coltaining much public symasthy, as Harich's reflections upon Fraulein Kirchhof's character are believed to

guilty of murderous assaults on civilians. Nevertheless, Kirchhof is obtaining much public sympathy, as Harieh's reflections upon Fraulein Kirchhof's character are believed to have gone beyond the bounds of decency.

The anti-Semites have taken up the cause of the General. At a mass meeting in Spandau on Friday they passed a resolution that, although regretting that Gen. Kirchof had violated the written law, they regarded his sense of honor as truly Germanic. Not he, they said, but the Jewish editors who insuited the honor of German Gentlies should be punjshed. The meeting condemned all Jewish editors as scandalmongers who should be expelled from their offices.

The Independent Social Democrats of Ber-lin are holding many meetings. Their speak-ers devote their time mostly to denouncing Bebel and Liebknecht, loaders of the Regulars. for accepting princely incomes and living in luxury. Werner, the printer, says that Bebei earns 20,000 marks annually with his pen, be-sides working other sources of revenue. Liebknethis son serves as volunteer in the First Footguards, the most expensive regi-ment in Prussia. "Lethese people on."

The despatcher simply nodded for an answer the conductor slammed the gates, and the train moved out.

"What's your name?" called out some of the passengers as they sped along.

"That belongs to me." said the despatcher, with a smile. He had kept fifty passengers waiting for half an hour for a train, and a fresh batch had arrived. As he watched them rushing up the stairs he smiled again and turned to go to his office.

rirst Footguards, the most expensive ment in Prussia.

Dr. Schweninger has gone to south Germany for a rest of two weeks. He will return to Friedrichsruhe on Oct 23. His absence from the Bismarck household is held to be the best sign of the Prince's convalescence. By his orders Bismarck receives now only his most intimate friends.

The accouchement of the Countess Herbert Bismarck is expected daily.

The Accouchement of the Countess Herbert Bismarck is expected daily.

The accountement of the Counters Herbert Bismarck is expected daily.

The Norddenische Allgemeine Zeitung renews the old warning against men advertising for heirs to great properties in the United States. Becently victims of these swindlers have been complaining at the United States Legation. The Norddenische advises all persons believing themselves to be heirs to communicate first with German Consuls in America.

Actor Barnay has sciatica and has gone to Wiestaden for treatment.

The Schilerses peasants theatrical company will make a tour of the United States next spring under the direction of Konrad and Dreber. Herr Dreber was the first manager to engage natives of the Schlierses and Tegernese districts to illustrate peasant life, and at the Walliag Theatre in this city he has scored an enormous success. These peasants come from the mountainous regions of southern Bavaria.

The War in Matabele Land.

CAPE Town, Oct. 15.-The Fort Salisbury and Fort Victoria columns of the Chartered Com-Fort Victoria columns of the Chartered Company have met without serious interference from the Matabele warriors, and are now marching along the high velit in the hope of drawing Lovengula's men out from the bush into open ground. A flight is expected daily. In a speech before a meeting at Fort Salisbury vesterday, Cecil Rhodes, Fremier of Cape Colony, said he believed the South African Chartered Company had done its test to develop the country. Mashonaland was everywhere rich in minerals. Although as large as France, it was sparsely settled. The people had already pegged out 400 miles of gold-bearing claims, and the colonists could not consent to let savages run in and cut their servants to pieces. or got-bearing stains, and the colonists could not consent to let savages run in and cut their servants to pieces.

There were 1,400 troops in the field against the Matabeles. More than a thousand of them were mounted. The parriotic colonists had the sympathy of all South Africa and England. There was no doubt that the difficulty would soon be settled.

Cioning the Indian Mints.

London, Oct. 16.-The Simia correspondent of the Times says: "The closure of the mints is now becoming operative. Exchange has gradually risen in the last ten days to 15% gradually risen in the last ten days to 15°; jence, and it is believed that Council bills will be applied for on Weinesday at or even over lord Kimberley's minimum.

'The imports of silver seem to be declining. Dealers who lately have been doing a profitable business and were filled up with money, are now distinctly short. The Eark of Bombay raised the rate last week and the Hank of Bengal is expected to do the same on Thursday."

"Prices Always Lower"

C. Flint Co.'s furniture emporium, 104 West \$16 to World's Fair and return, Oct. 18 and 19, by For sick, nervous and neuralgic headache use New York Central, Special trains. Adm.

The sure cure. Bround-natter. Adm.

Fall Medicine

The Grip, Pneumonia, Fevers,

an Elevated Rattrond Officia

compelled to go down to the street on the Brooklyn side, and up the long flight

of stairs. They have come to know, however,

that the train would be held for them even for

the stairs. Although the trolley lines have

put on cars with far better lights, and have

been making almost the same time for dis-

tances within from three to four miles from the

bridge entrance, few of the passengers, con-

sisting mostly of newspaper workers, have

given up the elevated road. This has been

from a desire to show appreciation for the all-

night trains which the Brooklyn elevated of-

But when the passengers on the 2 o'clock

bridge train yesterday morning found that,

despite the ticket chopper's protest and the

platform man's shouts, the 2:06 o'clock East

New York train was started by a new train

despatcher as they were surging up the stairs.

their anger assumed the proportions of a small

riot. There were at least fifty men who ex-

pected to take this train. They had purchased

tickets, had dropped them in the chopper, and

a dreary wait of half an hour awaited them.

"I did the best I could to keep it," said the

chopper. "And so did I," added the platform

man.
"Give us our tickets back!" shouted a dozen

They first turned on the ticket chopper.

"Why was not that train held?"

shouted.
"I know my business," he answered.
"Didn't you see us coming up the

We patronize it

duty

"Didn't you see us coming up the stairs, and didn't the other employees shout to you to hold the train?"

man. "Don't let that train go." cried the chopper.

HIS REMARKS AT THE WEDDING.

The Mayor Makes Some Political Refer-

ences at Lord Terence's Marriage.

Panis, Oct. 15.-When the civil marriage

son of the Marquis of Dufferin, and Miss Flora

Mairie yesterday, the Mayor closed his part of

the function with a speech, in which he said:
"I find before me the authorized representa-

of the sympathy and gratitude which France

On Sofferino's Battlefield.

ROME, Oct. 15.-King Humbert, Queen Mar-

garet, the Duke of Aosta, Premier Glolitti, and

many foreign attaches and high military offi-

cers attended to-day the inauguration of the

cers attended to-day the inauguration of the ossuary tower reared on the battlefield of Solferine. The chief feature of the formal ceremony was the auveiling of king Victor Imanies statue on the ground floor of the tower. There was a fine display of troops, and thousands of evidians listened to beneat Recharge patriote address. Bresh described the shattle and fower as a military monument to the unidecation of italy.

Princess Marie's Little Son.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 15.—The Crown Princess of

oumania, formerly the Princess Marie of

dozen excited men as they saw it pull out.

ficials but in operation at their request,

two or three minutes as they have toiled up

taking that best of all medicines.

prevalence of

SUNDAY AT THE BIG FAIR.

A FEW ATTRACTIONS OFFERED TO SWELL THE ATTENDANCE.

Gov. Flower Expresses His Admiration for Chiengo and Her Great Show-A Large

Crowd Expreted on Manhattan Day Mr. Blacktord will Give a Novel Fish Dinner, CHICAGO, Oct. 15 .- On account of the attendspring Medicine, for at the present season ince of 88,000 on last Sunday the managethere is great danger to health in the varying ment decided to present some attractions on temperature, cold storms, searching winds, the three remaining Sundays. Accordingly malarial germs of disease originating in fallall concessionnaires, including the restauing leaves and decaying vegetation, and the rants, were open to-day. The Russian troups gave a concert in Music Hall, and several bands played sacred music. The Midwar was and other serious diseases. All these may be wide open, and the Intramural road and elecavoided if your blood is kent pure, your digestric launches were also in full operation.

tion good, and your bodily health vigorous by The week ending yesterday was the banner reek as far as attendance is concerned. There Hood's Sarsaparilla. have been weeks of much pleasanter weather but, all in all, it will be the historical week of the season. The average daily paid attendance Sold by all druggists. \$1; six bottles for \$5. was 300,000, and the total for the week was Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient. 25c. 2.121,794. Friday's paid admissions were 215,343 and yesterday's 207,732. Both were most disagreeable as to weather. Before to-morrow night the total paid admissions to the THE TRAIN DESPATCHER SMILED. An Augry Crowd of Brooklyn Residents and Exposition ought to exceed 18,000,000.

During the present week the rule will be in Since the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad began force which admits all persons under 18 years running all-night trains it has been arranged of age at the uniform price of 10 cents. that the East New York line should connect Yesterday 50,000 tickets were expressed to New York city, and these, with many others, with the bridge cars which leave the New York will be presented at the turnstiles on Saturday eide on the even hours and even half hours. next. "Manhattan day." That is the day on Passengers on the 2 o'clock bridge cars have

which public interest now centres. always found an East New York train waiting The Exposition is free from debt and will for them on the Brooklyn side. Not until the ticket seller, the ticket chopper, and the stahave nearly three weeks' receipts to apply toward the payment of the stockholders, who tion platform man have called out "that's all" contributed nearly \$1,000,000, not one cent has the train been started. Sometimes, when only one track on the bridge has been used, the passengers have been of which did they expect to have returned to

Mrs. Ralph Trautman, lady manager from New York, wants to know whether Mayor Gilroy and the officers of the Old Guard will remain in Chicago more than one day. If their visit is prolonged beyond Manhattan day Mrs. Trautman and the other New York women will offer some special social courtesies in the New York building. It is conceded that Manhattan York building. It is conceded that Manhattan day itself will be a popular crush and that the number of visitors to the New York building will be so great as to render a card reception impossible. The building will be the head-quarters of the official party, but at no time will the general public be excluded.

The good feeling existing between the Chief Executive of New York and the Exposition authorities is manifested in the following reply from Gov. Flower to a letter written by President Highbotham:

"H. N. Highbotham, Esq., Persident World's Columbian Exposition.

"H. N. Higinboleam, Esq., President World's Columbian Expontion.

"DEAR SIR: Upon my return to Albany, after an absence of several days. I find your letter of the 22d uitt, written on behalf of the World's Columbian Exposition, and I beg to express my warm appreciation of the kind sentiments which it conveyed.

"I am sure I express the feeling of the people of New York when, in reply, I assure you, and through you, the gentlemen associated with you in the management of the Exposition, and also the citizens of Chicago, that we feel as though we had been particularly favored in the facilities which have been afforded our people for the exhibition of the State's products and resources. Without such generous treatment from the officers of the Exposition and the people of Chicago our best efforts must have failed to attain the success which is now our pride.

"The Exposition has brought closely together the metropolis of the West and that of the East, and the mutual respect and courtesy thus generated cannot fail to have an excellent effect in connecting the ties which bind the two cities. The Exposition has deservedly aroused for Chicago the admiration of the world.

"No other city could have done what she

manded their money back. The ticket seller smiled. The angrier the men became the more he smiled.

"Who started the train?" cried several. Some answered that it was the conductor and others said it was the despatcher. The ticket seller finally said it was the despatcher.

"Where is he?" was the general shout.

"Up stairs," came the answer, and then a storming, fuming erowd of men started up the stairs on a run with mutterings and strong language. They dashed across the platform, flew into the despatcher's room, crowded in chock full, crying: "Where is he?" "Where is he?"

"Where is he?" "Where is he?"

The man could not be found. The angry passengers stood their ground, and discussed the action of the despatcher from a dozen standpoints. At last the despatcher pushed his wayln. A babel of voices arose.

"Why did you start that train?" the mob shouted.

"I know my business." he answered. aroused for Chicago the admiration of the world.

"No other city could have done what she has done in preparation for the consummation of the Fair. Her people worked against great obstacles. They found little sympathy from the press of the East or from Eastern people. They had difficulty in securing Government aid; but their victory is all the greater for these obstacles, and the Exposition will be well worth, in the universal praise and admiration which it has won for the people of Chicago, all and much more than it has cost in money.

miration which it has won for the people of Chicago, all and much more than it has cost in money.

"Personally I am glad my own confidence in the enterprise and energy of Chicago has been so splendidly vindicated, and both personally and officially I feel under obligations for the courtesy and generous treatment which have been manifested by your Board toward New York State. Again thanking you for the kind expressions of your leiter, believe me.

"Very truly yours.

"Hoswell P. Flowke."

The Chicago Hussars have offered their services as escorts for the Manhattan day parade, and the Citizens' Committee has placed twenty-three of the floats which were used on Chicago day at the disposal of the New Yorkers.

William H. McDonough, confidential clerk to Mayor Gilroy, arrived at the Auditorium last night. He said he could say nothing about New York's plans for the celebration until he had seen the Exposition officials and the Sons of New York's plans for the celebration until he had seen the Exposition officials and the Sons of New York Society.

Mr. Blackford of Brooklyn is here making arrangements for a novel fish dinner to be given on Thursday in the New York State building. Chinese and Japanese fish are to be cooked in native style by native cooks, and an effort will be made to have the fish of every State and country prepared in native style, Among the guesta will be United States Fish Commissioner McDonald and all the New York State Fish Commissioners.

To-day's paid admissions to the Fair were 81.760. to hold the train?"
"I don't care. I'll run the trains out of here
on the second."
"It's your business to hold them."
"Bon't tell me what my business is. Do
any of you own this road?"
"We personize it!" "That makes no difference to me. I do my duty."

You don't do it. Will you take our complaint and let useign our names?"

No. I won't."

"What's the matter with the trolley?" shouted some of the mob.

"Do youlran this road for the people or yourselves?" shouted half a dozen.

You can't teach me anything about railroading," said the despatcher, and so for ten minutes the wrangle went on the despatcher crowded up in a corner and a dozen men talking to him at once. Then the crowd surged back to the ticketchopper and the ticket agent. They denounced the action as robbery, they demanded their money or their tickets, a dozen left for the trolley cars, and others advised new arrivals not to put their tickets in the chopping box. The babel went on for twenty-five minutes, until the next train arrived. They see a day the train crew his orders. They swarmed into the cars for foar the train would be started before they could get in. Just after they were seated the halfpast? Dridge train was heard coming in below. Part of the passengers of that train had purchased tickets, had passed the chopper, and were walking briskly up the stairs when the despatcher gave the signal to start.

"Hold that train," shouted the platform That makes no difference to me. I do my

THIS REVEL WAS CARROLL'S LAST, His Body Lay at the Foot of the States

There was a mixed ale party at the rooms of Mrs. Mary Walsh, 62 Gansevoort street, on Saturday night, to celebrate Mrs. Walsh's fiftioth anniversary. All the Gansevoort street "Hold that train." shouted the platform

coterie was there. The party began about midnight, and when it ended Johnny Carroll was dead and four of the others were under arrest on suspicion of having caused his death. The four men arrested are George Armstrong, 31 years old, of 25 Gansevoort street; Frank T. Burke, 31 years old, of 16 Gansevoort street; Joseph Lynch, 25 years old, of 73 Gansevoort street, and Richard A. Walsh, 23 years old, a son of Mrs. Waish, in whose honor the party was given.

All of these men say that Carroll fell down stairs and killed himself. This is the explanation that Mrs. Walsh gives also. Her account of the affair is that when Carroll arrived he ceremony between Lord Terence Blackwood, Davis of New York was performed at the tives of two great nations. I wish to tell them of the sympathy and gratitude which France feels toward England and America. France is never ungrateful. Whatever new friendshines she may form, she remembers her old obligations. The enthusiasm manifested new at Toulon does not effect the memory of services rendered to us in the past. We do not forget that the English and Americans have been our political educators. It was at their schools we learned to practise liberty. If our country is now master of its own destines and governs itself, it is partly to your example that we owe this blessing.

The Mayor referred also to the "inviolable hospitainty which England had accorded to French political refugees."

Messers, hingsland and Englis of the United States Embassy were witnesses of the ceremony for Miss Davis, and Messer, Clarke and Graham of the British Embassy for Lord Terence. Last evening the Davis family gave a dinner at the Hotel Fominelito Lord and Lady Dufferin, their sons, the bridesmalds, the Ensits family, the Comic de Turenne, and others.

tion that Mrs. Walsh gives also. Her account of the affair is that when Carroll arrived he was drunk. While the rest of them were getting jovial on the mixed ale Carroll was necoming very solemn. Finally, early in the morning, somebody suggested a walk round, and the whole party, forming in line, trameed around the room singing. Carroll, who was on the end of the line, dropped off and, without saying good night, went out the door, sometime later the others began to wonder in which direction home was, and Burke decided to go down stairs and find out. At the tottern he stumbled against an object which, upon investigation, proved to be Carroll.

Two or three of the others went down and carried Carroll up to Mrs. Walsh's rooms, which are on the second floor. There they laid him on the floor, and Mrs. Walsh was lifting his head to put a pillow under it when she neited that his face was cold. An examination showed that he was dead, it was then about 0:30 octoes. One of the party telephoned to St. Vincent's Hospital for an ambulance. The ambulance while going to the place attracted the attention of Policeman Burke of the Charles street station, who followed it in the suggestion of the ambulance surgeon that the deal man couldn't have received all his wounds faling down stairs, Burke arrested four of the party. The body was taken to the police station.

From the nature of the injuries the police believe that the man was besten in a fight with the other revellers and then thrown down stairs. This theory is borne out by the fact that Lynch has a cut over the eye and Burke a black eye.

Armstrong, Burke, Lynch, and Walsh, the

black eyeng. Burke. Lynch, and Walsh, the four men arrested, were arraigned in lefferson Market Court vesterday and remanded to await the action of the Coroner. Carroin the dead man, was a truck driver, and lived with his mother at 45 Christopher street.

Father dobnson Isn't Going fiver to R .me Father Johnson, rector of the Ppiscopal hurch of the Redeemer at Park avenue and Eighty-fourth street, from the associate rec torship of which enurch Father Heary Adams resigned three months ago when he announced his conversion to homan athoannounced his conversion to homan athor-cism, answered in his sermon, last night the question: "Are we, the Catholic party as it is called, in the Church, going over to home?" Father Johnson declared that the latholi-party was not going to home, it essaid after the sermon that the accessions to the Church of the Redeemer in the last few months had been larger than ever although ten lamiles had left after Father Adams - resignation.

MOLES AND WARTS REMOVED

Edinburgh, gave birth to a son to day. Both she ami the baby are doing well. Dr. William S. Playfair, physician to the Duchess of Edin-burgh. is in attendance. The Princess was married on Jan. 10 last. Fithout rain or culting. Superfluid Fremoved by electic ty. Consulta JOHN H. WOODBURY, Berr 20 rears experience 125 west 42d st. S. T. Bend stamp for 130 page book on skin blemishes.